THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1829. NO. 6.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

THE WESTERN HERALD
AND STEUBENVILLE GAZETTE.

THIS is the title of one of the oldest and most popular newspapers in the state of Ohio. Its circulation in Ohio, particularly in the section of it that has most intercourse and trade with Pittsburgh, is considerable. It is, of course, a good medium through which to circulate the Advertisements of Merchants, Manufacturers and others, who wish to extend their business in Ohio. Several of the Merchants of Pittsburgh already advertise in the said Gazette, and no doubt find their account in so doing For the convenience of such others as may wish to advertise in it, the Editors of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and *Statesman*, and *H. Holdship & Son*, will act as agents for the receipt and transmission of Advertisements. The terms of advertising by the year, half year, or otherwise, will be accommodating, and may be known on application to either of the gentlemen above named.

JAMES WILSON.
Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, *Wood street, Pittsburgh*
April 23—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,

AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.

A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.

All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed, arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles;* the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.
P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey.

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.
Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.
Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee; Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, now occupied as a Grocery Store by Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.
Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP
April 14—tf.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT
July 21, 1829.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lepine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

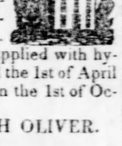
HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

TO BE LET.



THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 105, Third-street, between Wood and Smithfield, now occupied by the Mrs. Scull. It is in good repair, and supplied with hydrant water, the water-tax paid till the 1st of April next. Possession will be given on the 1st of October next.

JOSEPH OLIVER.
August 28.—tf

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.

Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A. B. SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m

A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny-Town
August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON.
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
July 17, 1829.—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership trading under the Firm of *Price, Curlings & Co.*, Glass Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims by and against the concern, will be settled by Robert B. Curling & Sons, under which Firm the business will be conducted as usual.

W. PRICE,
ROBERT B. CURLING,
WM. CURLING,
ALFRED B. CURLING.
Fort Pitt Glassworks, Sept. 15, 1829.—6t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,
(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse,
WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at *the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market: a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at educed prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.
June 23, 1829.—tf.

J. HANSON,
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS.
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron*, of all the various sizes.

Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron*, of the best quality.

Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.

It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.
Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bottle Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.

THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public, that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia Orders, directed to him through the Post office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power, less attention, costs much less money, and does much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 10 spools; those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 10 from 900 to 1000 spindles.

PRICE AT MY SHOP.
For one of 8 spools, $250
For one of 10 do 275 } Including Patent.

The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.

ALFRED JENKS.
Oct. 28, 1828. —— 1y.cp.

Pine Creek Iron Works.
For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clarg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS. } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.
March 27—tf.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.
HAGERS-TOWN.

MISS INGLIS'S Private Boarding School will re-open on Monday, the 2d of November. The Session then commencing, will embrace the whole scholastic year of ten months; this method being thought preferable to the division of the year into two Sessions, as heretofore.

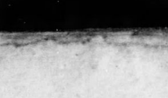
Young ladies are boarded, and instructed in the various branches of an English Education taught in the most respectable Female Seminaries, for $150 for the whole term, and at the rate of $170 for any period less than the whole term; and no additional charges are made for bed, bedding, washing, ironing, fuel, lights, &c. Payment made half in advance on entering, and the remainder at the close of the year. No pupil received for less than half a year.

For the French and Spanish languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Lacework, an extra charge is made.

Books, Music, and Stationary furnished at a moderate advance on the wholesale price.

October 6, 1829.—1m

NEW & ELEGANT STEAM BOAT
FOR SALE.



THE Hull of a New and beautiful STEAM BOAT, as she now lies at Elizabeth-town, Allegheny county, Pa.—102 feet on deck, 19 feet 6 inches beam, 6 feet hold; built of sound and seasoned materials, in a workmanlike manner. Also a very superior first rate ENGINE, four 34 inch 17 feet boilers, 20 inch cylinder, 4½ feet stroke, which can be seen at the factory of the Columbian Steam Engine Co.—If not disposed of before the first day of November, they will be sold on that day by auction, at the wharf, in Pittsburgh.—Terms accommodating. Apply to

VINCENT A. BOGUE,
Pittsburgh Hotel, (Griffith's.)

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Louisville Advertiser, and the Nashville Whig, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Oct. 2, 1829.—3t

AN ORDINANCE,

Granting to John M'Donald, Esq. the privilege of extending the steps of his building at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That John M'Donald, Esq. be and he is hereby permitted to extend the steps, at the front doors of his house, now erecting at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, six feet from the line of said streets, on the footway, any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1829.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
President pro tem. Com. Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k. Com. Council.

JAMES ROSS,
President of Select Council.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Cl'k. Select Council.
Oct. 2, 1829.—3t

James Ross and others, executors of James O'Hara, dec'd.
vs.
William Nayler and Mary Wilson, of Romney, in the state of Virginia; Nancy Stevens, heir of James W. N. Stevens, late of Moorfield, in the State of Virginia, Eliza I. Pierce, now resident in the borough Erie, and John Nayler, place of residence unknown, heirs of James Nayler, late of the town of Waterford, in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania, deceased.

In Erie Court of Common Pleas. Subpœna, on petition to re-enter a Judgm't. and proceedings therein, dest'd. by fire, at burning of Court H. on 24th March, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendants, that on the 8th day of August, 1829, the said James Ross and others, executors of James O'Hara, dec'd. presented their Petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, setting forth that the said James O'Hara had, in his life time, obtained a Judgment in said court against Thomas Wilson and Lacy Nayler, administrators of the said James Nayler, dec'd. for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 12th day of October, 1810,—that said suit was revived by an action of Scire Facias, in the year 1810—that a suit of Fieri Facias was issued on said Judgment, on which five out-lots in the said town of Waterford were levied on as the property of the said James Nayler, condemned, and afterwards advertised for sale, on a writ of Venditioni Exponas,—that by reason of the destruction of the records of the said court, at the burning of the Court House of Erie, on the 24th day of March, 1823, the evidence of said Judgment and the proceedings thereon were lost, and praying the court that a subpœna might issue to such persons as might appear to be interested in those matters, requiring them to appear in the said court, and answer the matters set forth in the said petition, and show cause why the said proceedings should not be re-entered—wherefore the said court did order that a subpœna do issue to the above named defendants, heirs of James Nayler, dec'd. to appear and show cause why the said Judgment and proceedings should not be re-entered, on the first Monday of November, 1829, and that notice be given to those defendants who reside out of this Commonwealth, by an advertisement, to be published four weeks in the Erie Gazette, and also in a paper published in the city of Pittsburgh. In conformity to which order this notice is given

By the Court—
EDWIN J. KELSO, *Prothy.*
October 2, 1829.—4w

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO
200 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
26 Breakfast tables.—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.
May 29—tf.

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.

SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co
Corner of 4th and Wood sts.
July 17.—1mo.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1829.

For the Gazette.

THE REMINISCENCER.—No. 1.

It is matter of astonishment that the class of book-worms, who read, and of cosmopolites, who travel, for the purpose of collecting and treasuring up facts, do not oftener disburden their memories for the benefit of others. The world is constantly unfolding new and interesting incidents, of which some one or other must obtain a knowledge, either from reading or observation; but it is a species of parsimony to stow away that knowledge in some corner of the memory, rather than let it circulate *pro bono publico*; as though, by giving it currency, the mind would become impoverished. By this, I do not mean that it is the province of every book-worm, and every looker-on, to be a fact-monger—a profession which would derogate from the dignity of any one's literary reputation. But I do insist, that it is the duty of every general reader, and every observer of men and things, occasionally to contribute a portion of their stock of information, for the instruction and edification of such as have not the same opportunities of research. If it be asked, what kind of knowledge is adapted to these purposes? I answer, such as is derived from well-drawn biographical sketches, delinections of particular traits of character, local improvements in literature, instructive anecdotes, bon mots, &c.—And if there is nothing new at hand, it is better to revive old facts which are probably forgotten, than suffer the mass of desultory readers to repine at the scarcity of miscellaneous literature. As for myself, I am never more gratified by my own reflections, than when, during a vacant hour, my mind happens on a series of interesting events, the recollection of which had escaped me for years: yet, in such cases I always feel that my pleasure would be enhanced, by having some one to participate with me.

No person ever knows how the "world wags," or how he wags with it, till by reading, or observation, or both, he becomes, as it were, so incorporated with it, as to have, at least, a glimpse of the routine of its forms and customs, and of the numberless vicissitudes to which it is subject, and which it actually undergoes. One who has seen much, and thought much of what he has seen, is never at a loss for incidents to while away his hours of vacuity; and of those which his memory furnishes, the most prolific of interest are derived, not from the state of the market—the political complexion of the times—nor from the rise and fall of stocks—but from the freaks of fortune—the ins and outs—the ups and downs of individual life. Let him not, however, incur the imputation of childishness, by monopolizing every thing in the literary market, but impart, for the gratification of others, a portion of what contributes so much to his own. For one, though I do not profess to be a great reader, or conversant with the world in general, I have resolved to do the best I can in the way I have recommended; hoping my example will be followed by others of more extensive information, and who wield an abler pen.

SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL FORTUNE.—About 70 years ago, lived, within fifty miles of the city of Dublin, a gentleman of the name of Delancy, of an accomplished education, and large fortune.—Having lost his wife about a twelvemonth after their marriage, and with her, his only child, an infant, he formed the resolution of remaining single for the remainder of his life. Childless, and having no one whom he could call son, and, should he prove worthy, make heir to his estate, he adopted a nephew, a lad ten years old, whose name was Henry. Upon this youth, Nature had been lavish of her benefits; and Mr. Delancy, discovering his promising genius, and the activity of his mind, resolved, that neither pains nor expense should be spared to improve his endowments. Accordingly, the utmost care was bestowed on Henry's education, which was of the most liberal caste.—In process of time, having been graduated, with distinguished credit, at one of the first universities in Europe, he made choice of the profession of the law; a decision that fully accorded with his uncle's views. At the close of his legal studies, he sustained a rigorous examination, which resulted in an unusual degree of approbation and encomium on his cultivated and discriminating mind. But, as soon as he was admitted to practice, instead of making arrangements for pursuing his profession, he returned to his uncle's, and settled down in a state of listless inactivity, apparently regardless of what his friends conceived to be his duty, and, as it was believed, depending on his uncle's fortune. Mr. Delancy, convinced of Henry's intentions, promptly formed a determination, which, painful as it was, he as promptly executed. Sending for his nephew, and conducting him into a private apartment, he addressed him in language of the following import:—"Henry, you are not my son. I have given you an education which qualifies you to shine in the profession of the law. You can expect nothing more from me. Here are fifty guineas, in addition to which I will provide you with a servant and a horse. To-morrow, leave my house, and make provision for yourself."—Mr. Delancy could say no more, and abruptly left the room to conceal his emotions.—Henry was astonished; the more so, as he was totally unprepared for so prompt and unqualified a rejection. He wept immoderately, and was on the point of following his uncle to obtain if possible, a mitigation of his purpose, when his sense of pride suddenly checked him, and he at once resolved to prepare for a speedy departure. Accordingly, before sunrise the next morning, he left his uncle's mansion, accompanied with a servant, and toward the close of the same day, arrived in Dublin. New scenes, and a new field for exertion, now opened on Henry's view; and whatever it might be, he was to become the artificer of his own fortune. Particular circumstances soon put in requisition all his genius, talents, and professional skill. He took temporary lodgings at an inn, and while at supper, his attention became rivetted on the host, whose melancholy appearance indicated a severe depression of spirits. Improving a convenient opportunity, Henry ventured to inquire into the cause of his apparent distress; feeling, no doubt, in his own bosom, like sensations, in consequence of his late disappointment, and wishing, perhaps, for a mutual interchange of sentiment: but his inquiries were answered by abrupt language, and in a severe tone of voice, both which conveyed a reproof to his inquisitiveness. Availing himself, however, of another favorable opportunity, he repeated his inquiries; and, by his urbanity and soothing discourse, at length succeeded in gaining the confidence of the host, who unbosomed himself to Henry without reserve. "Near two years have elapsed," said he, "since two men called at my house with a large sum of money, which they deposited in my hands for safe keeping. This I was not to deliver up, till they both came forward to demand it. About three months afterward, one of the party obtained from me the deposite, alleging that he stood in need of funds to defray the expenses of a trial, which was then pending, and in which he was the defendant.—Shortly after, the other appeared; but finding I had violated, though innocently, the conditions of the deposite, by surrendering it to his companion, he brought suit against me for the recovery of the money. Being cast in the trial, I appealed, rather with a view, however, of the delaying my fate, than with the expectation of avoiding it. To-morrow will seal it—for there is no prospect of wresting the law in my favor—and I shall be turned out of house and home." His tale of misfortune excited in Henry a strong interest in behalf of the host. "Though a stranger to you," said he in reply, "yet, being by profession a lawyer, if you think proper to employ me in this case, I may be of service to you." "I have already given too much money to men of your cloth," said the host peevishly. "I shall do nothing without a fee," replied Henry; "and provided that you enlist me in this case, if I do not essentially benefit you, I pledge my honor to return the fee." "You look like an honest man," said the host—"you may be an honest man. Here is the last guinea I have, and may it save me from ruin!" During the trial on the following day, Henry listened attentively to the pleadings of counsel, and to the exposition of the law by the court. Every thing in relation to the defence, indicated an inevitable failure. The crowd foresaw it, and began to commisserate the fate of the landlord. Just at the moment when the case was to be committed to the jury, Henry modestly arose, and addressing the court, said, "My lords, I appear as counsel for the defendant in this case." A murmur of disapprobation was instantly heard amongst the lawyers on both sides. The court demanded his legal diploma. Henry presented it. It was full and satisfactory, and he was requested to proceed. A breathless silence prevailed, as he continued:—*We acknowledge the deposite. We say we have it, and when* BOTH *the parties shall, according to the conditions, come forward and demand it, we are ready to deliver it up.*" The court and counsel for the defendant, hung their heads, that a point so clearly involving the merits of the case, should have escaped their discernment. The jury, without leaving their seats, gave in a verdict for the landlord. The spectators took Henry on their shoulders and bore him off in triumph. He opened an office in Dublin, and business crowded upon him. In a few years, having amassed a handsome fortune, he went on a visit to his uncle. Mr. Delancy met his nephew at the door, and received him into his embrace. "I know all," said he; "this faithful servant has kept up a constant correspondence with me. You have more than realized my hopes—my fortune is yours."

From the Crawford Messenger.

Mr. Atkinson—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Blanchard, the gentleman to whom you referred in your last, dated "Kittanning, Sept. 19." He refers to the Allegheny as "a noble river." Satisfied of its character, and the feasibility of navigating it by steam power for transportation and commercial purpose, he deemed it unnecessary to descend its course beyond Kittanning. The number of shoal places between Franklin and Kittanning he found to be 35, and a depth of water, in every instance, more than 12 inches—(a depth sufficient for the boat he has constructed to run on the Connecticut river)—The aggregate distance not exceeding three miles; their beds are invariably composed of gravel and paving stones, in some few cases large stones are found in the channels, which however he says may be easily removed—but none of which difficulties will create any obstruction in the present natural state of the river, except in extreme low water. We have his assurance that with a slight improvement of some of the shoal places, a steam-boat, such as he contemplates, might easily ascend to Franklin throughout the whole season.—And he offers to construct a boat, 90 feet in length and 16 in breadth, with a satisfactory *guarantee* that it shall be adapted to, and subserve the purpose of navigating the Allegheny during all the ordinary stages of water, between Pittsburgh and Franklin. We are happy to add, that the proposition of Mr. Blanchard has been promptly met by several gentlemen of this place, and instructions forwarded to him at Pittsburgh, to have the boat built the ensuing winter, ready for service early in the spring.

Detection and Apprehension of Wade.—The public have pretty generally been made acquainted with the loss of a sum of money by the Suffolk Bank, for which $1000 reward had been offered; the rogue is now in prison, and the greater part of the money recovered. As it has been a topic of much conversation for some days, we have taken some pains to procure from an authentic source the prominent particulars connected with the loss and recovery.

John Wade, who had been known as a sort of ostler and attendant upon stage houses, went to the Suffolk Bank in the morning, before it was opened. While walking on the pavement before the Bank, he was observed by the brother of the bank porter, and asked what he was waiting for. He replied that he had come down for *the bag* for the Providence stage driver. Some time after, when the porter came along, his brother remarked to him that that man had been waiting for the bag, half an hour. The porter asked where Brown (the stage driver to whom these things were usually entrusted) was. Wade replied he was eating his breakfast. The porter unlocked the Bank, went up stairs, took the bag containing the money, ($5,100) and tossed it out at the window to Wade, who immediately passed off. It was not known till the next morning about the same hour, that the money had not been delivered to the proper person.

After receiving the money Wade went on board the schooner Washington, and sailed the same day for Hallowell. On arriving at Bath, he went ashore and purchased a sailor's jacket and trowsers, and went again on board the same vessel. He then went up the river about a mile to Day's ferry, where he again landed and stated that he wanted to get his trunk carried to Brunswick. He passed by the name of Charles King. Without sending his trunk to Brunswick, he returned to Bath, where he stayed several days. Here he shipped on board the sloop Deborah of Gardiner, bound to Boston. They lay three days at anchor in the river, during which time Wade frequently went ashore with the crew, played at nine-pins, and paid all the bills of his company. When they arrived in Boston harbor on Tuesday morning, he was put ashore by his request, near South Boston Bridge, leaving his trunk on board to be called for at another time. During the day, while Wade was at South Boston the captain of the Deborah met with the advertisements offering a reward for the rogue and describing his person; and learning that the supposed rogue had assumed the name of Charles King, (a report having previously reached Boston that a person answering the description of Wade was at Bath under that name) he was satisfied that he had the rogue in his power. He consulted with the crew, who were unwilling to believe his suspicions correct. After dark, the sloop then lying on the flats, Wade hailed them from South Boston Bridge, and requested them to bring his trunk ashore. Another consultation was held, which resulted in the Captain's taking it into a boat himself and carrying it to Wade. As they were about to separate, the captain thought it hardly proper to part with one on whom such strong suspicion rested, without further investigation, and took hold of one end of the trunk and offered to assist Wade in carrying it. Wade told him he was not going *that way*. The captain then told him that he was suspected of being the man who had obtained the money from the Suffolk Bank. Wade wanted to know why he was suspected; the captain explained further, and added that *he* suspected him.—Wade appeared thoughtful, and the captain asked him what he would give him to let him off. Wade replied, fifty dollars. The captain asked him if he would not give more? if he would not give a thousand dollars? to which after a little hesitation, Wade assented. The captain then told him that he must be the man, and that it was his duty to secure him. Wade made no attempt to escape, but asked the captain what he had better do. The captain advised him to go immediately to Brown, the Providence stage driver, and deliver himself up. Wade said he did not wish to make any difficulty about it, and consented to go with the capt. in search of Brown. They went together to the Marlborough Hotel, which, being shut for the night and no one moving, Wade said he would go to the gaol.—It was then twelve o'clock, and when they arrived at the gaol, (Wade leading the way) they called up Mr. Badlam, who sent for the Cashier of the Bank. When he arrived, Wade opened the trunk, and delivered forty-eight hundred dollars, which Mr. Parker identified as part of the money taken from the Bank. Mr. Badlam then took possession of the trunk and money, and of the person of the rogue, which he kept till yesterday morning, when he was examined at the Police Court and committed for trial at the Municipal Court. The facts above stated, were divulged voluntarily by Wade, who seems to have made not the slightest attempt at concealment, after he knew that he was suspected.

When the money was examined at Mr. Badlam's room, there was $4800. Wade said he had lost his wallet which contained a portion of what was missing, and some attempts were made by the captain to find it: while he was gone upon the search, Wade told Mr. Badlam that he had deposited it in a certain place which he described near the stable at the Marlborough Hotel. In the morning it was found, according to his statement, and contained $186. The whole sum is therefore recovered, with the exception of one hundred and fifteen dollars. *Boston Cour.*

Mr. Leslie, of South Salem, a most ingenious mechanic, has lately invented a Fire Ladder, which promises to be of the highest utility. It consists of three parts sliding one within the other, the sides being in contact, grooved and tongued into each other. A longitudinal section of the sliding joints of a spy-glass would represent the appearance of the ladder, when the three parts are shut into each other. The ladder, when drawn together, measures fourteen feet in length, and when extended, forty-two feet in length; so that it will reach the upper story of our highest buildings.—The two inner parts of this compound ladder, are furnished with a rack work, going the whole length on each side, the cogs of which work on a pinion driven by a winch on the side of the ladder. When it is raised against the side of a house, the winch is turned, and the inner part extends upwards, till its whole length is raised; the second part then takes the pinion, and if necessary to reach a greater height is raised also to the whole extent of the ladder.—There is provided, on each side of the ladder, ropes, on which is made to ascend, if necessary, a basket, by means of which persons can be let down in safety from the highest stories.

We have examined the model of this ladder, and from the simplicity of its construction, compactness of structure, and its obvious utility, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the notice of our Fire Department. From its shortness, when shut into itself, being only fourteen feet long, it could be easily mounted on one of the small wheeled carriages, and when brought into use, three or four men could as easily raise it to its utmost height. From its compact form, it could be placed in any of our engine houses, and being housed from the weather, would last many years. We think the town should have five or six of these ladders constructed immediately, and placed under the care of the Hose and Ladder Companies. The expense would be little; a complete ladder would probably cost forty or fifty dollars.

Model of Niagara—We called last week, at the polite invitation of Mr. Catlin, the artist, to examine a model made by him of the face of the country in the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara. It is exceedingly ingenious. Those who have visited this wonder of nature, and explored the features of the regions round it with an observant eye, recognize the fidelity with which every object, however minute, has been delineated. The artist, though he appears to have undertaken the work for his own amusement, was ambitious of perfect accuracy, and spared neither toil nor expense to ascertain the level of every object, the depth of the water, &c. By examining his model for a short time, carefully, those who have never visited Niagara, may gain a correct idea of the character of the scenery and peculiarities of the country—though, as it is but two feet and a half in length, by two in breadth, it will, of course require a powerful imagination, and much abstraction of the mind, to conceive a picture of the original. A just idea of the proportions of every object, which is furnished by the model, will, however, aid the "strong conception" powerfully. One edge of the model is to be colored, so as to exhibit the depth and character of the different strata. If a model can be made from this, as we understand it can be, from which castes can be taken, we have no doubt they would be sought for with avidity. *N. Y. Com. Adr.*

From the London Times.

Mr. Gurney's steam-carriage arrived on Monday evening, about six o'clock, at the Cranford bridge Inn, from an experimental tour to and from Bath. The success of this trial much exceeds whatever could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the invention. Hills were ascended and descended with the greatest facility and safety. Marlborough hills, the ascending of which it was thought would put the powers of the carriage to a severe test, appeared to afford not the slightest obstacle. And as to the manageability of the machine, a gentleman who accompanied it, assured the writer it far surpasses that of horses, or indeed any idea that could be formed of it. The proprietors consider this trial so decisive, that it is supposed they will take immediate measures to bring this sort into action on the roads. Mr. Gurney, his brother, Colonel Viney, Captain Dobbin, and one or two assistants, started from Cranford bridge on Tuesday morning, about four o'clock. They proceeded at a most rapid rate to Maidenhead, which they reached, notwithstanding two or three delays, in about an hour and five minutes—a distance of nearly 15 miles. After this proof of their capability of speed, they travelled more leisurely until they arrived near Melksham, where, as it has been already stated, they were attacked by some brutal fellows, who, assuredly enough, imagined they were "come to take the bread out of their mouths."

To prevent similar occurrences, it was thought advisable to draw the carriage the remainder of the way by horses. Having exhibited the power and practicability of the invention publicly in Bath, the party left early on Monday morning to return. Prudential considerations induced them not to light their fire until they had passed the place of their late annoyance. They then lighted, and amidst the most provoking delays in procuring supplies of water, coke, and charcoal, came the last 84 miles in about 12 hours, thus giving the proof experimental of the capability of using steam carriages on our ordinary roads.

The gas vacuum engine, of which so much notice was taken some time ago, is now stated to be perfected, and capable of being applied in almost any situation. It is warranted by Mr. Brown, the inventor, to do as much work as a steam engine at one half of the expense, besides being originally much cheaper. As a fire engine, it is said to offer great advantages, as it may be erected in any situation where gas can be got in the streets, and made to throw water over the highest buildings.

Glasgow Chron.

We understand that a method of propelling boats by steam has been invented by two of our townsmen, where all agitation of the water by paddles is avoided, so that inland navigation may be carried to any extent on canals, without in the least injuring the banks. This, we believe, is new in steam navigation, and the want of such an improvement has been the cause why this all-powerful agent has never been applied to the carrying trade on the canals of this or any other country. The model may be seen at George M'Wotter's, cottage clock maker, Barrack street.

Glasgow Chron.

Count Bulgari, Russian Minister to the Greek Government, has lately written a letter to the President, stating, that among the prisoners taken at Varna, were thirty young Greeks, natives of Scio, whom the Turks had obliged to embrace Islamism, and whose first wish, on being among their brethren, was to return to the religion of their fathers. The Emperor has given orders for the fulfilment of this pious and natural wish, and has further resolved to enable them to be one day useful to their country, by having them educated in the Military Academy at Kiew, at the expense of the Government, and under the special care of the Directors of that establishment. When their education is completed, they are to be sent back to Greece, to serve their country in such offices as they may be qualified to fill.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, August 23.

THE COURSE OF RUSSIA.

The Emperor Nicholas is undoubtedly pursuing a bold and intrepid course, hitherto unchecked; and as the attention of the public is now pretty much directed to foreign policies, from the composition of the new French Ministry, and the march of the Russians across the Balkan, we shall resume the subject of our last week's article.

The history of all ages is very nearly the same.—We are told in the records of the past century, that, at a time when neither Russia nor Prussia were yet known as leading Powers in Europe, Sweden was a first rate State, together with Poland and the empire of the Turks.

Never was a greater error committed by France and England, and a juster punishment brought upon the head of the enemies of freedom, than by suffering Poland to be swept from the list of nations, and some of the fairest provinces of the Turkish empire,—its most fruitful districts, and commanding maritime positions in the Black Sea, to be subjugated by Catharine II. and to be scheduled, as it were, amongst the enormous masses of the Russian empire.

The partition of Poland was no sooner accomplished, than Russia began to turn her thoughts and point her intrigues to the minor states of Germany,—the attention of whose pretty princes has always been directed to a more powerful monarchy, in consequence of the habit which has grown upon them, from the condition of vassalage in which they have always been holden by the Germanic empire. Unfortunately, England has too much favored this course of Russian politics. The time for resisting was when Mr. Pitt armed the country upon the seizure of Ocksakow by the Empress Catharine; but Mr. Fox, and the Whigs of that day, thwarted, from revenge, and by means of the basest intrigue, the councils of the ablest statesman that ever directed the cabinet of this country.

Our policy has been too uniformly directed to France and America, and, together with the rest of Europe, we have been almost blind to the wonderful strides of the Court of St. Petersburgh. Russia has had great advantages in the progress of her ambitious career; she has only had to defend a frontier, from whose barrenness and rigorous climate she had a surer protection than in fortresses. She has always been safe in her rear, and has contrived to get under her sway an immense population, one half of which was in direct hostility to her forty years ago. That population from which she recruits her armies, has now fallen to the lot of a few Russian Lords, just as the cattle grazing upon pastures are the property of the landlord. Such, however, has been the course of events, that this empire has been enabled with one wing to touch the wall of China—and, by another, to overshadow and keep down the rising liberties of the Rhine—to enter the capital of Persia with her Asiatic troops, and the capital of France with an European army at the same time.

Before the reign of the present Czar shall terminate, unless Europe (and France and England in particulars,) shall be prompt and bold in resisting him, we shall see a power more formidable than was ever swayed by Napoleon. Catharine the Second had not in her dominions a sufficient number of men, capable of reading and writing, to supply one for each village. At the present day, the daughters of Cossacks are acquainted with music, and the perfumes of Paris and London from the decorations of their toilets. The luxuries and elegancies of Parisian saloons have been carried into the heart of Tartary; and as Rome, in a few years after the conquest of Greece, grew polite and classical, in the same manner we shall find the remotest districts of Russia bending to the soft yoke of fashion and taste.

But the question now is, what course shall we pursue? It would be quite absurd to depend on the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas, should he be permitted to overturn the Ottoman Empire.

Since the late settlement of Europe by the Congress of 1815, whilst all the other Powers have been fixed and stationary, Russia alone has been advancing—a multitude of people, unknown to us, have within the last twenty years, been added to the dominions of the Czar—those, for example, who inhabit the immense surface amongst the polar ices which separate the north of America from Russia. Again; if we draw a line from the mouth of the Vistula, across the Borysthenes to the mouth of the Volga, we shall merely draw a faint boundary of the successors of Catharine. Besides an extent of country equal to the surface of France, and situated to the westward of those rivers, another still more unknown district, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, has served to augment the mass of Russian usurpation.

Now, all the multitude of people are the immediate vassals of a Government which acknowledges no law but its will, and which is at liberty to raise armies, to wage war, or to conclude peace, at its own option, without any restraint from popular assemblies, senates, or internal institutions. This immense monarchy can keep armies on foot almost without the knowledge of the rest of Europe—armies nearly equal to the united forces of all the other Powers, because the intercourse with Russia merely exists on a single point, whilst the relations of Russia with other states branch out into numberless ramifications.

The Emperor Alexander was friendly to peace, and anxious to uphold his own work; but there is now on the Russian throne a prince fond of war, and anxious to distinguish himself by arms and conquest. What measures have the Powers of Europe (England in particular) taken, to keep an ambitious and warlike sovereign, wielding the resources of such an enormous empire, in check? None! unfortunately, none at all. On the contrary, by extinguishing the Turkish navy at Navarino, we have done every thing to assist the ultimate projects of Nicholas.

But we will not pursue this subject any further: suffice it to say, that the policy of Russia has now completely developed itself, and it will become our duty, by prudent and timely ailliance, to guard against it.

Prussia will be compelled to follow the course of Russia, in order to maintain her sway over the countries which she possesses from Memel to the other side of the Nemen, as far as the mouth of the Vistula.—Prussia can compel Saxony to imitate her example, and a great portion of the Northern States of Germany will (in revenge for being disappointed of free Constitutions promised to them at the Treaty of Vienna) pursue the same course. Austria, conjointly with Bavaria, can do nothing single handed; she cannot support the Turks and defend herself at the same time.—What then is to be done? We answer:—that the seasonable change in the French Ministry offers to the Duke of Wellington a most noble opportunity of constructing a coalition of Austria, France, England, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to oppose, in the first place, by negociation—and in the next, by arms, the progress of the Emperor Nicholas. At all events he must not get to Constantinople, or obtain an inlet into the heart of Europe through the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean.

From Keux's Illustrations of Natural History.

"A nobleman, in the early part of the reign of Louis XV., having a very vicious horse, which none of the grooms or servants would ride,—several of them having been thrown, and one killed,—asked leave of his majesty to have him turned loose into the menagerie, against one of the largest lions. The king readily consented, and the animal, on a certain day, was conducted there [thither.] Soon after the arrival of the horse, the door of the den was drawn up, and the lion, with great state and majesty, marched slowly to the mouth of it, when, seeing his antagonist, he set up a tremendous roar. The horse immediately startled and fell back, his ears were erected, his mane was raised, his eyes sparkled, and something like a general convulsion seemed to agitate his whole frame.—After the first emotions of fear had subsided, the horse retired to a corner of the menagerie, where, having directed his heels towards the lion, and having reared his head over his left shoulder, he watched with extreme eagerness the motions of his enemy. The lion, who presently quitted the den, sidled about for more than a minute, as if meditating the mode of attack; when, having sufficiently prepared himself for the combat, he made a sudden spring at the horse, which defended itself by striking his adversary a most violent blow on the chest. The lion instantly retreated, groaned, and seemed for several minutes inclined to give up the contest, when, recovering from the painful effects of the blow, he returned to the charge with unabated violence. The mode of preparation for this second attack, was the same as the first.—He sidled from one side of the menagerie to the other for a considerable time, seeking a favorable opportunity to seize his prey, during all which time the horse still preserved the same posture, and still kept his head erect and turned over his shoulder. The lion at length gave a second spring with all the strength and velocity he could exercise, when the horse caught him with his hoof on the under jaw, which he fractured. Having sustained a second and more severe repulse than the former, the lion retreated to his den as well as he was able, apparently in the greatest agony, moaning all the way in a most lamentable manner. The horse was soon obliged to be shot, as no one ever dared to approach the ground where he was kept."

The following curious article, translated from a file of Bremen papers, by a gentleman in a Commercial house of this city, is communicated for the Baltimore Patriot: "The Leeds Intelligencer of late date, makes mention of an Egyptian Mummy, which was presented to the Philosophical Society of that city, by the late John Blayde, Esq. and which has recently undergone a complete examination by that body. On unfolding the bandages in which the body was wrapped, there was discovered a copper plate with hieroglyphics engraved thereon, the interpretation of which made known the business and character of the deceased, and the time and place at which the body was embalmed. The time proved to be during the reign of Mannasses the 5th, (called by the Greeks Menophis,) of the dynastry of Manithh, and father of the renowned Sesostris. Mannasses was the eighteenth of the Egyptian Kings, and ascended the throne 1493 years before the birth of Christ; the body therefore lived contemporaneously with Moses. The engraving states also that the deceased was an incense bearer, and secretary of the relics of the god Mandon at Thebes; which situation he occupied about 3000 years ago.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	steel, co.	lb. 8 a 9†
pearl	6	sad irons	6cts†
sc. salts	4½	Lead, in pigs	4a5†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	5½a6†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	7	Shot, all si.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole	25 a 25†
Butter, keg,	7	upper, doz.	$30a36§
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1§	Lard	5 a 6§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	56†
Beer,	3	Nails, du. bra. 10d	6½†
Coals, bush.	3½†	8	7½†
Candles, lb.	9	6	7½†
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4	9 a 9½†
Cheese	5 a 6†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed,	gal. 65§
Irwin's	9a15	manufr's,	bbl $19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in hgs.	14a16*	Onions, bush.	15
Cotton Wool	11†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1. rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2¾ a 3¼†
3-4 Plaids, m. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3	2¼ a 2½†
4-4 Checks	12a14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10a11†	crown wrap.	14
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	25½†	medium do.	212
Flour, bbl.	$4 50†	paper hang's	p. 37½75
Feathers	28*	Pork, fresh	lb. 4 a 5
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess,	bbl. $9 a 10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4,	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	50†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	8 25 a 8 50§	do. Kentucky	3 a 4†
shad,	12,50§	Sugar, N. O.	lb. 8½a9 †
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	75a87½	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	2 50†
corn	50§	Soap,	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12	$5†	wire no. 14, 16,	$5§
12 by 18	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$5 a 11
Bottles, porter grocc	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts.†
½ do.	1½†	leaf	5 a 7†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H.	lb. 90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,30a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish	lb. 2½a2¾†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50cts†
planished	100†	new	25†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½a11†	black	15
pig, ton	40§	4-4 br. Sheeting	9½ a 10†

REMARKS—*demand; § scarce; † plenty.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

CHEMISTRY.

R. PETER, Jr. intends to deliver another course of *experimental* Lectures on Chemistry, to commence about the first week in November next.

As all the applications of Chemistry to the Arts are to be given, and experimentally illustrated when practicable, he hopes to make this course interesting to the *Mechanic* as to the man of leisure.—Lecture room at Lambdin's Museum, to the freedom of which the subscribers to the Lectures will be entitled, during the course, without any additional charge.

Terms moderate—apply at No. 70, Market street, or at the Museum.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

FRANKLIN

Cut Glass and Watch Crystal

MANUFACTORY,

No. 79, Fourth st. 2 doors from Wood st.

O'Leary & Bailey,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they continue the manufacture of CUT GLASS and WATCH CRYSTALS, and from a long experience both in Europe and America, they are enabled to furnish any order in their line as good and on as low terms as any manufactory in the United States. Merchants and others wishing to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

N. B. Orders for plain GLASS, filled at the lowest factory prices.

May 29—w6mo*.

Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

L. CALLAGHAN, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, member of the Faculty of Medicine of Glasgow, and member of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, will deliver a course of *Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery*, in the city of Pittsburgh, during the ensuing winter. The course will commence on the 1st of November and terminate on the last of February.

For particulars apply to Dr. L. Callaghan, No. 18, Market Street, Pittsburgh, where a printed prospectus of the Surgical department of the course may be had.

Sept. 18, 1829.—tIN

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT, containing nine and a half Acres, in the borough of Allegheny, situated on the Bank of the Ohio River, and in view of this city. The whole will be sold or divided as to suit purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN E. PARK.

At J. Hannen's Drug Store, corner of Market and Liberty streets, or to

DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Sept. 25, 1829.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25—tf t.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1829.

☞The river is about four feet above low water, and at a stand. From the rain which has fallen within the last two days, we may expect a rise to-day.

☞The Greensburgh Bank has not redeemed its paper for some days past.

Manufactures of Iron in and about Pittsburgh.

Upon diligent inquiry, we learn that there are consumed annually, in the different Foundries, Rolling Mills, and Steam Engine Factories, in and about Pittsburgh, *six thousand tons of blooms*, and *five thousand tons of pig metal*. These articles are brought principally down the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. Last year considerable quantities were brought up from Ohio and Kentucky, and contracts have lately been made for a large quantity from Tennessee.

There are nine Foundries, which use about 3,500 tons of pig metal, and employ about 225 hands.

The Rolling Mills are eight in number, and are now chiefly employed in rolling Juniata blooms, of which they use about 6,000 tons. They also consume about 1,500 tons of pig metal, and employ about 320 hands.

There are nine Nail Factories, which manufacture daily about 18 tons of nails, and employ about 150 hands.

There are also seven Steam Engine Factories in which are employed about 210 hands. As yet but three steam engines have been sent east of the mountains, four or five to the northern lakes, and one to Mexico. Within two or three years past, the casting of sugar kettles, sugar mills, and small steam engines to drive them, for the planters of Louisiana, has become a very important branch of our manufacturing business, and is increasing.

In addition to the metal and blooms above mentioned a large quantity of bar iron is brought to Pittsburgh from Juniata.

The news from the Russian army is of a very interesting character, and indicates very clearly the near approach of very decided events. The advance of Diebitsch, and the feeble resistance of the Turks, prove that Constantinople must long before this time have fallen into the hands of the Russians, unless the British and French fleets should have passed into the Black sea, with superior force and hostile intentions.

It is possible, perhaps not improbable, that the British, French, and Turks, may have agreed to permit the advance of the Russians, even to Constantinople, for the purpose of securing the complete discomfiture of the Russian Army. A slight examination of the geographical situation of the country around the east end of the Black sea, must satisfy any reflecting mind, that Nicholas cannot hold Constantinople while a hostile fleet has dominion of that sea, and a hostile people possession of the country from the Dardanelles to the Danube. From the Danube to Constantinople must be near three hundred miles: through this whole distance supplies for the army must be transported by land, through an enemy's country, and liable at every point to be assailed by partisans. Having complete command of the Black sea, the Turkish army may be landed at any point on the line of communication between the Russian army and their country.

A familiar instance has occurred in our own country, during our late war. Harrison's army was situated, in relation to Detroit, as Diebitsch was to Constantinople. At first there was this difference. Diebitsh had complete control of the Black sea, and could advance as he pleased, but Harrison had not the superiority on Lake Erie, and could not advance. Finally however Perry defeated the British fleet, and the Americans took and held Detroit. Had the British obtained the mastery on the Lake, the Americans must have retreated in disorder, or been captured. So with regard to Diebitsch, if the Turks and their allies have the complete control of the Black sea he cannot hold Constantinople.

If Wellington has ventured to adopt a plan of this kind, he will prove himself a statesman of the highest order and most fearless cast, and will teach the Russians a lesson which will for many years deter them from again attempting the occupation of the Dardanelles.

In the "Independent Republican" of the 26th ult. the editor, after noticing the escape of William Hamilton, uses the following language:

From the fact of his not receiving sentence, the neglect of the Sheriff, in not keeping him closely confined in irons, and the absence of the Jailor at the same time, all go to show there was an understanding.

The "Pennsylvania Democrat," after quoting the article from the "Republican," proceeds as follows:

It will be seen by the last, sentence of the above paragraph, that the Judges, the Sheriff and the Jailor of Allegheny county are all implicated in the escape of William Hamilton. The Judges for not passing sentence at the same court, at which Hamilton was convicted, by which he was permitted to remain in the county jail, instead of being transferred to the more secure Penitentiary—the Sheriff for giving the debtor's privileges to a person under conviction of murder, and the Jailor for being absent at the time of the escape—"all" of which, as is said, "go to show an *understanding*" between the above officers of the law.

The charges contained in both the above extracts are highly unjust and ungenerous, and evince a degree of carelessness in the editors, which is much to be regretted in a country where so much depends upon a free and well regulated press. The editor of either of those papers would probably hesitate long before he would charge a respectable neighbor with the crime of larceny; yet they have recklessly accused the Judges of our county court of the crime of conniving at the escape of a murderer!

Had the editors of those papers taken some little pains to inquire, before they made such serious charges, they might have ascertained that, in this matter, *the Judges, at least, were clear even of a shadow of suspicion.* The verdict in Hamilton's case was given in on the morning of Sunday, the 9th of August; on Monday, the 10th, the trial of William Davis commenced, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 14th we find the following remark:

"Before the court had advanced far (in the trial of Davis,) it was discovered that its functions had ceased, in consequence of the opening, on the same morning, of a circuit court, by Judge Rogers of the Supreme Court." And again: "Hamilton's sentence was not pronounced by the court: it must now be deferred until November. And the 5th section of article 5th of the Constitution of Pennsylvania was published in full, of which the following is a part: "But they (the Justices of Oyer and Terminer) shall not hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. when the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county."

Such is a brief history of this matter, so far as the Judges were concerned, as it appeared in a public journal at the time. We might add, the charge of the court was very full, able, and strongly against the prisoner.

SHORT ACCOUNTS.

A letter from Havre, in France, dated 26th August, says, "the mail from Paris is just in, and reports the Russians in Constantinople." Probably the above intelligence is premature.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that $3,049,542 94 of the 6 per cent stock of March 3d, 1815, will be paid on the first of January next.

The annual election in Maryland took place on Monday last.

At a late term of Supreme Court at Springfield, Mass. Dr. W. S. Lowring was fined $500 for violating the sepulchre of the dead.

"Wife give me a glass of brandy and water, for I am very unwell," said a new member of a temperance society, who had promised not to taste spirits, except when he was sick. "I wish that confounded temperance society was far away," said the wife, "for you have never been well since you joined it."

Our friend *Hezekiah Niles* has, in his last Register, done Pennsylvania great injustice. We are, however, satisfied that it was done unintentionally. He has taken the valuable county of Venango from us, and popped it down some place in New York, where there is probably very little room for it.

The City of London lately borrowed a million of pounds sterling, at 3 1-2 per cent, to complete the new London bridge and its approaches.

It is ascertained that one hundred thousand houses have been built within seven miles of London in the last ten years.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—It is stated that Mr. Rush can procure the desired loan in England at *six per cent* and it is thought that he can obtain it on more favorable terms in Holland.

Hunton, the Anti-Jackson candidate is certainly elected Governor of the State of Main.

In the month of August last a wagon, with a team of mules conveying a ton and a half of lead, travelled from Galena to Chicago, at the south end of Lake Michigan. The distance travelled was two hundred miles: the trip to Chicago was performed in eleven days, and back in eight. This was the first Wagon that ever travelled from the Mississippi to Chicago. The lead was afterwards conveyed to Detroit by water.

Eighty thousand pounds of lead were paid to the United States' Agent at Helena, by the smelters in the valley of the Wisconsin River, during the first week of September last.

A gentleman in Boston, has in his possession a folio volume, bound in parchment, printed at Antwerp, in the year 1579, containing 98 maps well executed. On the back of each is printed a geographical history in Latin.

The Pope suffers much. The physicians lavish all their care on him. A cancer in the stomach is dreaded.

It is calculated that about 200,000 bales of cotton are used in New England annually.

On the 30th ult. Joseph Morton, who had killed John Holman, was convicted of *Murder in the first degree*, at New Lisbon, Ohio. He is to be executed on the 5th day of November next.

On the 28th of September, John Herr and a female, supposed to be his wife, were killed by the falling of a tree, on the road from Canton to New Lisbon.

A London newspaper states that "an Indian *Belle* Company," for the exportation of marriageable ladies to the East Indies, is about to be formed. The stock is expected to command high premium.

For the Gazette.

TEXAS.

The acquisition of the Mexican Province of Texas seems to be a subject of very considerable interest in many parts of the country. There are many advocates for its purchase, and many reasons and inducements are urged on the consideration of the country, which, at first view, seem plausible, but which, on examination, will be found not very solid.

One would think that the present extent of the territory of this Union, were sufficient, not only for the purpose of convenient government, but to meet the most splendid views of future greatness to which the dreams of enthusiasts would lead; and, that in the administration of our National concerns, there were objects sufficiently important, numerous, and complicated, to occupy all the time, and require all the efforts, of our public functionaries so to manage them, as to contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Union. We have already deep and inveterate sources of discontent, arising from local jealousies, conflicting interests, the contests of rival candidates, and collisions between State and General Governments. The fundamental principles of the constitution are yet unsettled: the power of Congress so to appropriate the public revenue as to facilitate the great communications of the country, or to regulate its commerce, or to apportion taxation, so as to protect the industry of the nation from foreign combinations, competition, and legislation, is solemnly denied by the states in their sovereign capacity, who have already entered their solemn protests on the national records, against the binding force of an act of Congress, of general concern, affecting our most important interests. The efforts of partisans and candidates are unceasingly directed to inflame the passions of the people on the subject of elections, and calm deliberate legislation, is almost impracticable during the struggle of parties for power and patronage: national interests seem almost forgotten, in the interminable contest for national offices. The last two years has been one continued electioneering controversy for the presidency, and judging from the present state of the country, there seems little ground to hope for a change. The passions of one election are not suffered to cool, before the torch of discord is raised for a new one. The present chief magistrate has been but seven months in office, and four candidates are nominated for the succession which cannot occur for three, and may not for seven years!

Experience justifies the remark, that during the excitement of an election, public measures of the deepest importance are overlooked, principles are made to bend to the views of candidates and parties, and the whole internal policy of the country, left to be examined and adopted, at some calm period, when the common defence and general welfare of the country cease to be secondary objects of consideration with the people and the government. The nation never enjoyed less internal repose than at present; united on no common principle of action, or for the accomplishment of no great and common object; differing not only on almost all great questions of policy, but of power; distracted by an eternal contest between the *ins* and the *outs*, the occupants, and the seekers of the high places in the government; peace seems to have no abiding place among us: there is not a spot in the union, which is not agitated by all these collisions of opinion, and the still more dreadful and appalling one of political power, between northern and southern, slave and free states.

No time could be more unpropitious for the acquisition of new territory, to the south or north, than the present. Nothing would so soon renew, and so long continue, the terrible excitement, which threatened to shake our institutions to their foundations, upon the admission of Missouri into the Union; for during a great struggle for political power, the two great local parties would never agree upon the principles and the terms of the purchase of the territory, or of its incorporation into the union as a state. Slavery, slave representation, slave votes, and southern preponderancy would become the war cry of party, and the partisans on one side, and the representation of the small states of the north, in the senate, and their equality of federal votes for the presidency, on the other.

It would renew the same questions which presented most serious obstacles to the formation of the present constitution, which, indeed, at one time, had nearly rendered abortive all attempts to form it; the same question, which, in its various ramifications, has, ever since the organization of our government, distracted and embarrassed its operations, in relation to most of the important measures of internal policy. All good men must look with apprehension to the old causes of this source of dissention, and pray that they may for ever cease. None but men recklessly bent on some deep political project, would wish to excite new ones: the attempt ought to be resisted in the beginning, as threatening the most serious consequences to the peace and common interest.

It ought, at least, to be deferred, until we shall have adopted, by general consent, some settled rules and principles, by which to govern the territory already in our possession. The administration of our public concerns already present difficulties enough; these should be overcome, before we willingly encounter, or bring on new ones—The man that can allay the present dissentions of the country, will deserve its warmest gratitude; it would be enough to gratify the highest ambition of man, while it would afford to our future history, a brighter page than illumines its past.

The bond which unites twenty-four free, sovereign and independent states in a Federal Union, cannot be strengthened, but must be weakened, by extension. It embraces already too many discordant materials, which have corroded some of the connecting parts. If all were harmony and peace among the old members of the confederacy; if in the different parts there were a congeniality of principle and concert in action, there might not be danger; but in the present state of public opinion, the present distraction in the public councils, the experiment would be at laest hazardous. It might be doubted whether the union has been strengthened by any acquisition of territory beyond what is necessary to secure the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi: whether one tier of States on its Western bank is not better, in a national point of view than a boundless extent beyond it. Our present Territory is sufficient for the support of a population twenty times beyond its present amount; its resources will not be fully developed for ages yet to come; and the generations are yet unknown that will see all its national advantages properly improved.

The purchase of Texas is urged as necessary for a barrier to Louisiana. If this reason be good, we must next purchase or conquer a barrier for Texas; and then add barrier to barrier, until we reach Cape Horn, extending our empire from sea to sea, through the whole extent of the continent. Cuba must next be added as a barrier to our dominions on the Gulf of Mexico, and Canada secured as a bulwark to New England.

When this extent of possessions becomes a ruling passion with nations or individuals, it can never be satiated: like ambition, it can never be gratified where there is a greater height to be attained; like power, which is never sufficient while any remains to be usurped, or avarice, which forever craves a little more. If we be not content with our present boundaries, and if it be deemed wise policy to extend them, no one can affix any assignable limits. If it be deemed a matter of laudable ambition in our administration to add province to province, because its predecessors have done it, it is much to be feared that we shall find from experience, that though Louisiana and Florida may have been desirable and beneficial acquisitions to our republic, they have extended the chain which unites us as far as it can support its own weight, and that, by stretching it so as to embrace Texas, it will break asunder. Not too great in its first formation, its strength has not been increased by forty years of hard service: it has kept us together through many storms, but cannot support the additional weight of Texas.

UNION.

Foreign News.

From the New York Com. Advertiser.

The ship France, from Havre, brings us papers from Paris to the 26th ult. We are also indebted to the Journal of Commerce for the loan, previously to the receipt of our own files, of papers from Paris and Havre, of the latest dates.

There is no confirmation in them, nor contradiction, of the rumored victory of the Russians in the vicinity of Constantinople. The Constitutionnel, however, of 23d, reasons upon it as an undoubted fact: and adds, "the next advices will probably be, of the more important fact, of the occupation of Constantinople." "From that moment," it continues, "all is consummated:—the Ottoman Empire in Europe is at an end, and Russia will have completed her territorial system. An age of struggles, and of constancy, will be rewarded by this termination."

A new Minister of Marine had at length been found. The offer was made, it is said, to many, who all declined, till it came to, and was accepted by, *M. de Haussez*, Prefect of the Gironde. This gentleman is said in the Journal de Havre to have been arrested in 1814 as an accomplice of *Georges Cadoudal;* hence M. de Polignac's sympathy with him.

The Moniteur of 23d contains an ordinance of the King, appointing Baron Haussez minister of marine, in the place of Admiral Rigny.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—It is said that the Russians in their march on Adrianople, have been supported by the Bulgarians, who every where united with them.

The Divan was in session half of last night, discussing the question of sending commissioners to the Russian head quarters to negociate for peace. Several members were for the measure, but the majority were for continuing the war, because the empire could never be in a worse condition to make proposals for peace. It was resolved to do every thing to arrest the enemy, and instantly to send off all possible assistance to Adrianople. The position of things is extremely critical. The capital is on a volcano, the eruption of which may overthrow the empire. The partisans of the Janisaries already begin to lift up their heads, and not content with circulating evil reports, they have commenced action, frightening the inhabitants of Pera by incendiary movements. It was by them that 1500 houses were burned at Pera, and others attempted to be set on fire. Many individuals have been arrested. A division of the guard has received orders to occupy the capital, and day and night patrolls are maintained in the streets.

Oh! that the catastrophe which menaces Constantinople may not extend to Pera. Measures of precaution have been taken at the houses of all the ambassadors. Can they be sufficient in the hour of danger?

Accounts from Alexandria state that disturbances have broken out among the Wecabites, the Vice Roy has been compelled to turn all his forces in that direction.

The forts on the Bosphoras cannonade without effect the Russian fleet, which is increasing before the port.

Private letters from Constantinople say that the Sultan has rejected all the proposals of the ambassadors for peace. Sir R. Gordon has ordered the English vessels to hold themselves in readiness to assist the English inhabitants of Pera in case of necessity.

The Diario di Roma contains the following account of General Diebitsch:—

"General Diebitsch, of Silesian origin, distinguished himself in the campaign of 1812. He commanded General Wittgenstein's advanced guard, and on the 6th of October contributed materially to the victory of Polosk, on the Dwina. In the month of November, he marched on the Beresina, and compelled the remainder of General Patronneaux's division to lay down their arms, near Stario Borisow. Marching towards the Niemen in December, he daringly threw himself, with two thousand men, between the Prussian corps of York and Massenbach, and concluded with them the famous Convention of Poscherau. In the campaign of 1814, he commanded a division of the army which invaded France, and fought with the utmost valor at Montmiroil, on the 17th of February."

IRELAND.

From Ireland, the accounts are not very encouraging. Cork dates of 20th, mention that the rain continued, and the harvest was in a very critical situation. The Waterford accounts of the same date, say: "The weather last evening was as cold and dreary as the depth of winter: the crops are critically situated."

From Newry, Aug. 21st—"The reaping and all other harvest work was completely suspended in consequence of the rain that fell the early part of this week, and must have been extremely prejudicial to the crops. Yesterday was fine, and the husbandmen were busily employed in their field labors. The weather is unusually cold for the season.

Enniskillen, Aug. 20.—The weather, for the last month, has been exceedingly unfavorable for harvest business. Within the past week rain has incessantly fallen, and laid completely the grain crops, which were of a rank nature, which would, perhaps, have been now cut down only for the weather. The Lough has risen very much, and flooded all over the low lands on its banks."

The Westmeath Journal says: "The late long and continued rains have not done much harm to the crops, but if the weather should not take up, and that speedily (and of this, we regret to say we do not see any present likelihood,) we are disposed to entertain very gloomy apprehensions of the produce of the corn crops."

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople has universally been considered one of the most remarkable, and, in point of situation, security of its port, and other natural advantages, ranks as one of the finest cities in Europe; placed upon a strait dividing Europe from Asia, it commands on the South, by its communication with the Mediterranean, uninterrupted access to all the nations of Europe and the coast of Africa: whilst, on the north, by the Black Sea, to the Dannbe and other great rivers, it has access to the interior of Germany, Poland and Russia. The Turks also possess the navigation of the Red Sea by which the whole of the riches of the East migh be obtained: yet, with these advantages, superior to those enjoyed by any other country in the world, commerce is totally neglected—the arts and sciences languish, and even the internal trade is very inconsiderable. The first city erected on this desirable situation was called Byzantium, from Byzas, the leader of a colony at Megara, and the founder, 658 years before the Christian era. This city existed until the time of the Emperor Severus, who destroyed it and dispersed the inhabitants.—Constantine the Great, considering the situation more favorable than that of Rome, rebuilt it in 330, with great magnificence, which is supposed to have been one principal cause of the decline of the Western Empire. The ancient splendor of Constantinople, as it was then called, is spoken of with astonishment by writers of the middle ages, after remaining the capital of the Eastern Empire for one thousand years, it fell by conquest into the hands of the Turks in 1453, who have retained possession until the present time.

The city stands at the eastern extremity of Romania, on a neck of land that advances towards Natolia; on the south it is washed by the sea of Marmora, and on the north east by the Gulf of the Golden Horn. It is built, like ancient Rome, on seven hills, rising one above the other in beautiful succession, and sloping gently towards the water: the whole forming an irregular triangle about twelve miles in circumference, the entire of which space is closely covered with palaces, mosques, baths, fountains and houses; at a short distance the proudly swelling domes of three hundred mosques, the tall and elegant minarets crowned by glittering crescents, the ancient towers on the walls, and the gaudily colored kiosks and houses rising above the stupendous trees in the seraglio, situated on the extreme point, form a rich, picturesque and extraordinary scene. The Gulf of the Golden Horn, to the north-east of the city, forms a noble and capacious harbor, four miles in length, by half a mile in breadth, capable of securely containing twelve hundred ships of the largest size, and is generally filled with the curiously built vessels and gaudily decorated boats of the Turks; on the opposite shore is the maritime town of Galata, containing the docks, arsenals, cannon foundries, barracks, &c.: above which stands the populous suburb of Pera, the residence of the foreign Ministers to the Porte and all foreigners of distinction, none whatever being allowed to reside in the city. Beyond, as far as the eye can reach, is an immense forest of cypress and mulberry trees, being the extensive cemeteries of all persuasions. From Galata, the European shore of the Bosphoros forms one continued line of towns: palaces in every style of architecture, pleasure gardens and romantic villages.—On the opposite or Asiatic shore stands the extensive town of Scutari, also a suburb of Constantinople, although in another quarter of the globe, and separated by a sea a mile in breadth; and at a short distance the ancient and ruinous city of Calcedone, whose inhabitants were accounted blind for erecting their city in that place, having the more favorable site of Constantinople before their eyes. At some distance the group of the Prince's Island, in the sea of Marmora, and the snow clad summit of Mount Olympus, close the prospect.—From the ancient Tower of Leander, near Scutari, and immediately opposite the Seraglio, the whole of these objects are seen in one brilliant and interesting *coup d'œil*—a combination of nature and art so imposing and magnificent, as to defy the power of language adequately to describe. We understand, however, that Mr. Barferd has taken advantage of this favorable situation, and has nearly finished a panorama of this beautiful scene, which, from the interest at present felt in all that is connected with Turkey, we venture to predict will be one of the most popular, as well as most splendid, ever produced.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 7. Citizen, from Louisville.

DEPARTED.

October 6. Packet, for Louisville.

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 5. Pittsburgh and Blairsville Packet.
5. Wheeling Packet.
6. Walker.
6. Jackson.

DEPARTED.

October 5. Farmer.
6. Pioneer.
6. Killbuck.
6. Flat.
6. Wheeling Packet.
6. Walker.
7. Pittsburgh and Blairsville Packet.
7. Freeport Packet.

Married.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. R. Hopkins, Mr. *Samuel Balsley*, to Miss *Eliza Gray*, all of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Holstin, Mr. *Alexander Gilbert*, to Miss *Elizabeth Matthews*.

BACON HAMS & SIDES.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale on accommodating terms,

10 casks HAMS, in fine order.
5 do. FLITCH, do.
25 do. CHEESE, in good shipp'g order.

Also, on hand, *Pickled Pork, Cranberries, &c. &c.*

ISAAC HARRIS.

Oct. 9—3w

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 9, 1829.—6t

John C. Wright & David E. Harbaugh,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, have entered into connection for the practice of their profession in the County of Columbiana Ohio. They will practically and carefully attend to all business entrusted to them. The office will be kept in New Lisbon, in the new building on the east end of Walnut Street, a few doors below, Mrs. Watson's Hotel, where Mr. Harbaugh may be consulted at any time. J. C. Wright will respectfully attend the Courts and assist in trying all the causes.

New Lisbon, Oct. 9.—3t.

NOTICE.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Allegheny Co. Oct. 1829

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Guardians, Executors and Administrators, have filed in the Register's Office of said County, the accounts of their administration; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans court, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the second day of November, A. D. 1829.

The account of Hugh McElhenny, Guardian of Elijah, one of the children of Courtland King, late of Mifflin Township, deceased.

The Account of James Adams and William Herdman, Executors of the last will and Testament of William Robinson, late of Fayette Township, deceased.

The Account of James Mackeral and Andrew Fleming, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Brown, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Account of John S. Riddle, Administrator of the Estate of James Scanlin, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Account of Chas. Carothers, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Hall, late of Plumb Township, deceased.

The Account of Jane Gillespie, Administratrix, *cum testamento annexo*, of the Estate of Thomas Gillespie, late of Fayette township, dec'd.

The Account of the Rev. Wm. M'Clean, Guardian of Susan, daughter of Zadok Cramer, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Account of John Irwin, Esq. Administrator of John George Dalck, late of Ross Township, deceased.

The Account of John M. Mitchell, Administrator of the Estate of Caleb Eddy, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Account of Robert Anderson, Administrator of the Estate of William Taylor, late of Deer Township, deceased.

The Account of Alice Brooks, Administratrix of the Estate of Aaron Brooks, late of Indiana Township, deceased.

The Account of Robert Boyd, Esq. Acting Administrator of the Estate of Henry Wisner, late of Deer Township deceased.

The Account of John M'Combs, Guardian of the Minor Children of John Ferree, late of Pitt Township deceased.

The Account of Peter Parchment, surviving Executer of the last Will and Testament of Susannah Mires, late of Wilkins Township, dec'd.

The Account of David Drennen, Esq. Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Drennen, late of Elizabeth Township, deceased.

The Account of John Darragh, deceased, who wasone of the Guardians of the minor children of John Ferree, deceased.

The Account of Col. Jonas Roup, surviving Administrator of the estate of John Diller, late of Pitt township, deceased.

The Account of John M'Neel, Administrator of the estate of Julia Ann Diller, late of Pitt township, deceased.

M. STEWART, *Register.*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 9—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said Court has appointed the First Monday of November, 1829, to hear us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, in said County, at which time and place you will attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

JOHN WALSH,
Laborer, Wilkins Township.
HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,
Military Store Keeper.
JOHN HENNEN, Sr.
Laborer, St. Clair township.
WM. MASON,
Carpenter, Pittsburgh.
WM. BOLYER,
Laborer, Allegheny-town.
SAMUEL St. JOHN,
Hatter, Pittsburgh.
JAMES JOHNSTON,
Laborer, St. Clair township.
JOSHUA EVANS,
Laborer, St. Clair township.
JOSEPH REVOUR,
Barber, City of Pittsburgh.
ADAM M'CULLOUGH,
Weaver, City of Pittsburgh.
GODERY GROVES,
Stone-Mason, Pitt township.
DAVID VICTOR,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.
ISRAELL ROBERTS,
Coppersmith, Pittsburgh.
DENNIS S. SCULLY,
Of the late firm of Scully & Graham, Pittsburgh.

October 9—3t.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has lately arrived in the city, is desirous of getting a situation in some store or warehouse, where he may be useful to his employer. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of touch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston: the whole will be disposed of at the original price.

Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.

Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.

October 6, 1829.—tf

New Fall & Winter Goods.

A. WAY & Co.

No. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, (purchased at very reduced prices,) a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

On consignment from the manufactory,

"Harmony" Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

ALSO,—"ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
WARRANTED GENUINE STAMP,

Imported direct from the manufactory in Holland, which will be sold by the piece or a less quantity, to suit purchasers, at the Philadelphia or New York prices. Oct. 6—8tw

SECOND LETTING

OF THE

Extension of the Kanawha Turnpike to Big Sandy.

AN invitation to take contracts is now offered to persons disposed to become Road or Bridge makers, for executing the *remainder of the line of Turnpike from Charleston, on Kanawha, to the mouth of Big Sandy river;* a distance of about *sixty miles.* The appropriation of

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

will be disbursed to undertakers as fast as the progress of the work will authorize it. All the work upon the Road and Bridges will be required to be executed according to the designs, plans, and specifications of the Principal Engineer; and for the information of the bidders, they will be submitted for their inspection at the time of letting.

The location will be as near a horizontal line as the inequalities of the ground will permit; but in no place to exceed 5 deg. of acclivity or declivity. The law contemplates the Road to be opened sixty-six feet wide, with a carriage way in the centre of twenty-two feet width, perfectly graded and thrown up, or a convexity forming an elevation in the middle of one twenty-fourth part of its width, except along steep hill side cuttings, where the road will be required to incline inward to the hill, without any convexity. Where the ground approaches a level, the side or *Summer Roads* will be required to be well smoothed, and all the small timber grubbed at least *eighteen* feet wide on each side of the carriage way.

To persons familiar with that description of labor required for the construction of *earth* Turnpikes, the present line holds out flattering prospects. The character of the ground over which it passes is well adapted for the easy operation of the Plough and Scraper, and it is believed (with the exception of a short piece of Road near Charleston) very little, if any blasting will be required. Individuals wishing to contract for erecting the Bridges, or making the whole or part of the Road, are invited to examine the line of location, with the several Bridge sites, previous to the first Monday in November next. To give every facility of information to bidders, the Superintendent will meet them at the mouth of Big Sandy, on Friday, the 20th of October, and show the line eastward as far as the location may extend.

At Barboursville, the Seat of Justice for Cabell county, Va., the Superintendent will attend on Monday, the second day of November, when and where sealed proposals will be received for the execution of the entire work, and if approved, contracts entered into with the successful bidders.

P. SCALES,
Superintendent E. K. T.

October 8—3t.

T. B. DALLAS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to No. 96 Liberty Street, near Cecil's Alley. Oct. 6—3w

1st Brig. 15th Div. Penn. Militia.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT an Election will be held, on Monday the 26th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the house of Major Thomas Wynne, No. 126 corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, for one Lieut. Col. as Commandant of the 'Pittsburgh Legion,' the same being a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Col. William Wilkins, to which the attention of the Legion is directed.

Courts of Appeal for the exoneration of individuals from fines, who from various causes assert to the several collecting officers, "*no liability to pay*," will be holden, at the times and places, by the officers and for the regiments hereinafter specified, viz. For 1st Batalion 87th Regiment, at the house of John Moore, (sign, "Half Moon,) No. 31, Grant Street, on Thursday the 22d inst. at 10 A. M. by Col. Holmes, Lt. Col. Ross Wilkins, Major Jones, —— Smith, Members. For the 28th Regiment, at the house of Col. Carnahan, in St. Clair township, on Saturday, the 7th day of November next, by Col. Carnahan, Lieut. Col. Murtery, Major M'Coy, —— Whiteman, Members. And for the 100th Regiment, at the house of Major Alexander, M'Keesport, on Friday, the 6th day of November next, by Col. Crothers, Lt. Col. Muse, Major Alexander, —— Johnston, Members.

Of the holding of which said courts, the several collecting officers are notified and required then and there to be present, as the law directs.

Given under my hand at the city of Pittsburgh, this 8th day of October, 1829.

ANDW. M'FARLAND,
B. I. 1st B. 15th Div. Penn. Militia.

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Allegheny, in State of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of said state, and the said court have ordered that, I be and appear before them, at Pittsburgh, on 2d day of November next, for a hearing, where you may attend, should you feel so disposed.

JACOB PESCH,
Blacksmith, Bayardstown.

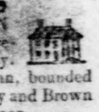
Pittsburgh, Oct. 9—3w

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

FOR SALE,



THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street; 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

Poetry.

From a Liverpool paper.

CHILDHOOD AND HIS VISITERS.

Once on a time, when sunny May
Was kissing at the April showers,
I saw far Childhood hard at play
Upon a bank of blushing flowers:
Happy,—he knew not whence or how;
And smiling,—who could choose but love him?
For not more glad than Childhood's brow,
Was the blue heaven that breathed above him.

Old Time, in most appalling wrath,
That valley's green repose invaded;
The brooks grew dry upon his path,
The birds were mute, the lilies faded;
But Time so swiftly winged his flight
In haste a Grecian tomb to batter,
That Childhood watched his paper kite,
And knew just nothing of the matter.

With curling lip, and glancing eye,
Guilt gazed on the scene a minute,
But Childhood's glance of purity,
Had such a holy spell within it,
That the dark demon to the air
Spread forth again his baffled pinion,
And hid his envy and despair,
Self-tortured, in his dominion.

Then stepped a gloomy phantom up,
Pale, cypress-crowned, night's awful daughter,
And proffered him a fearful cup,
Full to the brim of bitter water;
Poor Childhood bade her tell her name,
And when the beldame muttered "Sorrow,"
He said,—"Don't interrupt my game,
I'll taste it, if I must, to-morrow."

The Muse of Pindus thither came,
And wooed him with the softest numbers
That ever scattered wealth and fame
Upon a youthful poet's slumbers;
Though sweet the music of the lay,
To Childhood it was all a riddle,
And "Oh," he cried, "do send away
That noisy woman with the fiddle."

Then Wisdom stole his bat and ball,
And taught him, with most sage endeavor,
Why bubbles rise, and acorns fall,
And why no toy may last forever;
She talked of all the wondrous laws
Which Nature's open book discloses,
And Childhood, ere she made a pause,
Was fast asleep among the roses.

Sleep on, sleep on!—Oh! Manhood's dreams
Are all of earthly pain, or pleasure,
Of Glory's toils, Ambition's schemes,
Of cherished love, or hoarded treasure;
But to the couch where Childhood lies
A more delicious trance is given,
Lit up by rays from Seraph eyes,
And glimpses of remembered heaven!

☞*BLEEDING BY LEECHES,*☜

CUPPING, OR THE LANCET, &c.

JOHN ANDERSON, grateful for the patronage he has already received, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed to No. 105 Third Street. Having on hand a large quantity of the best Leeches, and having made arrangements to procure regular fresh supplies, he will always be ready to attend to those to whom topical bleeding, either by LEECHING OR CUPPING, may be deemed necessary. He also continues his business of Shaving, Hair Cutting, &c. Those who may employ him may rest assured of his attention. He can give references, if required, to several respectable Physicians, who have already called him in to apply his Leeches, or to cup their patients.

Oct. 6—3t*

CITIZENS' CANAL LINE

OF STEAM BOATS AND BARGES is now running DAILY, (Sunday excepted) between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; through which, Passengers are conveyed in the elegant Barges, drawn by six horses, in two hours. The comfort and convenience to passengers of a water to a land conveyance, (to say nothing of the novelty and grandeur of the Canal, which is the greatest work of the age) make this the most desirable route between the two cities.

The Proprietors of this Line, thankful for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, are determined to merit the continuance of it by rendering every facility, accommodation and comfort to their Passengers.

The Philadelphia, Captain Crocker, leaves the intersection of Light and Pratt street, at six o'clock, A. M. Fare as usual.

HENRY WRIGHT, Agent,
No. 3 Light-street Wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

Oct. 2.—3t

A Steam Engine For Sale
OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS.

FOUR boilers sixteen feet long, thirty-four inches diameter, cylinder twenty inches diameter, four feet six inches stroke, will be sold at public sale, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, in consequence of the failure of a contractor, at the Columbian Steam Engine Company, No. 11 First Street. Terms made known at the time of sale.

Oct. 2, 1829.—w3t

TO LET.

THAT Large Brick House, at the corner of Water street and Redoubt Alley, now occupied by Robert Spencer. Possession given immediately. The Water rent is paid up until first of April next.—For terms inquire of Robert Spencer, on the premises, or to W. W. Fetterman, Esquire.

October 2, 1829.—3t

TO BE LET,

THE TWO SPACIOUS UPPER LOFTS of Store No. 97 Market Street, for which a lease of 3 years will be given, if required.

Inquire on the premises, of
WETMORE & HAVENS,

Oct. 2—4t.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

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40 BARRELS GROUND CAMWOOD
5 Tons Logwood. For Sale by
M'KEE, CLARK & Co.

Sept. 22.—6t

---

*MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.*33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

SMITHS' VICES.

A VERY superior article of the above, just received, and for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood-streets.

August 11.—3mo

FLAX SEED!

FIFTY CENTS PER BUSHEL will be paid in Cash for good clean Flax Seed at our Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

M'KEE, CLARKE, & Co.
No. 81 Front Street.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—6t

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.

The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.

For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz*, Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant*, Zelienople.

July 28.—w3m.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

JAMES ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY solicits country merchants and others to favor him with a call, at his store, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets, where he has just received, and offers for sale, a choice selection, consisting of almost every article in the Grocery and Liquor line, which will be sold at a very small profit, for cash or country produce. Being connected with a concern in Baltimore, he is enabled to have his goods on the most advantageous terms.

Oct. 2, 1829.—3

Stop the Murderer!
☞100 DOLLARS REWARD.☜

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

OF the City of Pittsburgh, who had been convicted of *Murder in the second degree*, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, at August Sessions, A. D. 1829, escaped from the Jail of said county, on Sunday, the 20th instant.

The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending and securing him in any Jail within this Commonwealth or elsewhere, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered at the Jail of Allegheny County, Pa.

Said Hamilton was born in Ireland; is about 5 feet 10 inches high; slim made; about 28 or 30 years of age; fair complexion; hair rather a dark brown; small grey eyes; a scar under the left jaw, occasioned by the cut of a knife previous to his arrest; talks quick, and rather in the dialect of what is called Scotch Irish; by occupation a carpenter. Had on when he escaped, a blue close bodied coat and pantaloons, and white hat.

WILLIAM CAVEN,
Sheriff, Allegheny Co. Pa.

Pittsburgh, Sep. 25, 1829.—3t.

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Gum Elastic Over-Shoes*, by

GEORGE ALBREE, & Co.
Corner Market-street and Diamond, No. 73.

Oct. 2, 1829.—w8t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS M'CLURG, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to David King, on or before the 1st November next. And all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, to said Daivid King, for settlement.

G. ADAMS,
J. M'VICKER,
D. KING, } *Executors.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND, situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

CIDER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase four hundred barrels of pure strong cider: call at my residence, or at the White and Red Lead Manufactory, on Liberty street, above the Canal.

HILARY BRUNOT.

September 22, 1829.—3t.

N. B. Constantly on hand, for sale, White and Red Lead, warranted first quality. H. B.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nu-Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 18, HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE.

MRS. ALEXANDER M'KIM'S Academy will be re-opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday the first of September. In addition to a comprehensive course of English Education, (including needle-work, plain and ornamental,) French, Drawing, Music, and Dancing, will be taught, at the usual charges, by masters of acknowledged reputation. A faithful attention will be paid to the more important interests of morality, and the experience acquired by Mrs. M'Kim and her daughters, during several years assiduous and successful employment in the business of instruction, will lend its aid in the cultivation of the minds, and in forming the manners of the pupils.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, Bed, Bedding, and Washing included, $250 per annum, paid quarterly in advance, with a deduction for the vacation from the first of August to the first of September. Day Scholars, first and second classes, $20; third class, $15. Preparatory School, first class, $10; second class, $5 per quarter in advance.

Books and Stationary furnished, if required, at the ordinary prices.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Rev. Mr. Finley, Rev. Mr. Duncan, Judge Dorsey, Judge Archer, Dr. Chatard, Edward Gray, John Gibson, and J. P. Kennedy, Esqrs.

September 22, 1829—tf

The American Journal
OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Extract from the Circular of the Editor.

THIS Journal was projected in 1817, and commenced in July, 1818. Before that period, no *original* Journal of Science had appeared in this country, except that of Dr. BRUCE, which was limited to mineralogy, and ceased with the completion of the first volume: The American Journal has been sustained with little reward, and under vicissitudes sometimes discouraging, until it has reached its sixteenth volume. Ample illustrations, by engravings, and a large excess of matter in every number, beyond what was stipulated, have made it an expensive work.

By steady perseverance, through the period of eleven years, it is now ascertained, that an American Journal of Science and Arts, can be sustained, so as to acquire respect and confidence in Europe; but *this Journal* has still to obtain *an adequate* patronage at home; a patronage *sufficient to place it permanently and securely on the highest ground.*

ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS ARE NECESSARY to give the American Journal entire security; and to add, in the most desirable degree, to its efficiency, and to the excellence of its execution, both in its *material* and in its *external dress*. Who can doubt, that with proper exertions, FIVE HUNDRED ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS MAY BE OBTAINED?

Although the American Journal has been published *near* one of our most ancient and important universities, it has never had any *local* feature, nor has it espoused, or been sustained by any *local* interest.

B. SILLIMAN.

Yale College, July 1, 1829.

TERMS.

The terms are three dollars a volume in advance, and there are two volumes a year, of two Nos. each; they were originally stipulated to contain 320 pages, but have averaged more than 400.

The editor and his agents will pay to any person, ONE DOLLAR for every *new* subscriber, who pays his advance for the year or for one volume; and every new subscriber who *volunteers* his name either to the editor or his agents, with a payment in advance of five dollars, shall be credited six dollars in the first year's account, but will pay six dollars for the succeeding years.

Complete sets of the back volumes can be furnished.

The Numbers will be delivered to subscribers in Pittsburgh, free of postage, at a delay of 20 to 30 days from publication.

☞Subscriptions received by Luke Loomis & Co. Agents.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 12, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,
On SATURDAY, October 17, 1829.

48 NUMBER LOTTERY—7 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	$10,000 is	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	3,908	3,908
10	1,000	10.000
20	500	10,000
41	100	4,100
41	60	2,460
82	50	4,100
82	40	3,280
82	30	2,460
533	20	10,660
5740	10	57,400

6,656 Prizes.
10,650 Blanks.
17,296 Tickets.—$138,368.

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68
Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Sept. 29, 1829.

NEW GOODS,
FROM THE EASTERN AUCTIONS.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a very choice and extensive assortment of

European, India, and American
DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions at very reduced prices, and having been particularly selected for this market, by an experienced judge, they are confidently offered to Country Merchants, by the Piece or Package, as being lower than at any former period.

Weekly supplies will be received of the latest importations and style.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
50 *Wood Street.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—6t

BOLTING CLOTHS,

FIVE and six quarters, from No. 0 to 9, of the best quality. For sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood-street.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Sept. 22, 1829.—6t *Agent.*

The Washington Examiner and Greensburgh Republican, will please insert the above six times.

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—tf

St. Clare's Seminary.

THE vacations of this Institution have terminated, and it is again prepared to receive Pupils.—The buildings are now completed; and in point of situation, spaciousness and convenience, are such as will insure the health and comfort of the Pupils as far as these necessary requisites are concerned; the extent of the farm will afford the Pupils ample room for exercise.—The Dormitories, Refectories, Schoolrooms, &c. having been constructed expressly for the purpose, the strictest regard has been paid to whatever might promote habits of neatness and order, indispensable in the Education of Ladies.—The domestic rules of the school are no other than those established in every well regulated family, and tend all to emulate in the Pupils, politeness of manners, desire of improvement, and preservation of good morals.—When it is considered that from 12 to 15 experienced persons are permanently, and almost exclusively, engaged in contributing their share to the comfort or education of the Pupils, it may be inferred that their opportunity of improvement is surpassed by no other. The Classes are conducted by a sufficient number of competent teachers, whose qualifications to teach the branches they profess, can stand the test of strict examination.

TERMS.

Boarding and Tuition, including English and French langusge, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History,	per annum,	$100 00
Music, vocal and instrumental,	do.	20 00
Drawing and painting,	do.	10 00
Embroidery and all kinds of fancy needle work,	do.	10 00
Use of bed and bedding,	do.	7 00
Physician's salary	do.	3 00

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents.

Payment to be made half yearly in advance.

Dress is uniform, consisting of two black bombazette frocks and one white one; two black capes and two white ones; two black bombazette aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, &c.—to be provided by the parents.

Parents or friends can visit the Pupils every day, from one o'clock in the afternoon until five, Sundays excepted.

Application can be made, either in person or by letter, to the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, Pittsburgh, or to Michael Tiernan, Esq. Allegheny Town, or at the Seminary.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED respecting *RICHARD COLVIN*, who has been absent from home for some time past, and has not lately been heard of. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, whither he has gone from Bedford, Penn. Having been before in the Western country he is known to many persons from the circumstance of his being in a state of *mental derangement*. He is a man of ordinary size, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; very peaceable in his disposition His clothing consisted of a blue cloth coat two pair of fine brown drilling pantaloons; linen shirts two spotted buff waistcoats; a pair of yellow buckskin shoes, and a straw hat. A reward of *Thirty Dollars* will be given for such information as may lead to his recovery by his family, or for intelligence of him should he be deceased.

It is particularly requested that he be treated with attention and humanity, by any person under whose care he may have placed himself, and to whom a liberal compensation will be given for his trouble, and all charges paid.

Communications to be immediately addressed to

Robert A. Dobbin,
Sept. 29—3t Baltimore.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny; do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street, from the Monongahela river to where the street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north to Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the court house in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, on the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington Streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the city of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to the point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence southeastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his southeastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's Hill, thence to the southeastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning, are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of John H. Neel in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's farm, thence up to Willett's on Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to a place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Culley in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Mathew M'Coy's in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross, township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, formerly Samuel Allen's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Four persons for *Members of the House of Representatives* of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county COMMISSIONER, for three years, and one person for two years, in the room of John Patterson, esq. resigned, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

September 11.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.
AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, 3 *feet long*; *Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY OUT LOTS,
FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES of LAND, which will be sold in four separate Lots, to suit purchasers, or the whole together. This ground is handsomely situated—it is one of the most eligible situations for a country residence; it is but one mile from the Allegheny Bridge, adjoining land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. It is unnecessary to give a farther description, as purchasers will have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

For terms of sale inquire of Robert Park on the premises, John E. Park at the Drug Store of John Hannen, Esq. or of Dr. Charles L. Armstrong No. 81 Front street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1829.

SALT.

THE Kiskeminetas Salt Deposit, on the Canal in Allegheny Town, near the Outlet Locks, is just opened for the sale of Salt in barrels or in bulk.

The price of Salt in bulk will be 25 cents per barrel lower than the price in barrels.

The bridge across the Allegheny will be made free of toll for all persons carrying Salt from the Deposite to Pittsburgh.

JOHN ECKY.

Sept. 18.—1mo

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf